

FRENZIED BUTCHER SHOTS HIS WIFE

Fires as She Was Leaving House With Baby in Her Arms.

TELLS OFFICER, "I'M THE MAN"

Waymack Goes Through Dark Hall to Arrest Stump, the Husband, Ignoring Uplifted Gun. Infant Escapes Harm and Victim Is Expected to Recover.

Frenzied by drink, Ernest Stump, a butcher, of 1212 Hull Street, South Richmond, shot his wife in the neck shortly after 11 o'clock last night, as she was going downstairs with a seven-months-old baby in her arms. Mrs. Stump was near the bottom of the stairway leading into the street when Stump fired from above. He was armed with a magazine shotgun, from which Policeman Waymack, who made the arrest, afterwards extracted three loaded shells and one empty.

Mrs. Stump was preparing to leave the house to go to the home of her mother, Mrs. John H. Hamilton, 417 Cowardin Avenue, after a heated quarrel. She was carrying the baby, Marie, and wheeling a perambulator downstairs, and Emma, a six-year-old daughter, was following behind, when the enraged and drunken husband yelled that if she left the house he would kill her. He suited his actions to the words, for Mrs. Stump had hardly got to the bottom and near the street door when a load of No. 6 shot struck her full in the back of the neck and knocked her down.

Baby Fell Beneath Her. The little baby fell beneath her and was covered with dirt and blood. Emma ran shrieking by her mother out into the street.

Dr. Thomas Jones, who happened to be standing on the corner across the street, heard the shot and the frightened child's screams, and, with several others, rushed to Mr. Stump's aid. She was lying face downwards. Dr. Jones turned her over on her back to make an examination, sending some one to telephone for the city ambulance.

"My husband shot me," said the woman quietly. "Where is the baby?" Dazed and half fainting, she was picked up and placed in the ambulance, with Dr. Gilman in charge, and hurried to the City Hospital, where the physician stated last night that she would probably recover.

The shock of the explosion caused the lamp in the hallway upstairs to go out, and when Policeman Waymack arrived within three minutes after the shooting, the house was dark. Stump was standing in the hall, with the gun still in his hands, ready to shoot again. The officer groped his way upstairs, and caught Stump with one hand and grabbed the gun with the other. It was in a daring piece of work, for Stump was prepared to kill any one who came within his reach. As the officer grabbed him he said:

Threatened to Kill Her. "I'm the man, I did it." He showed the effects of a long spree. Tinkles all the station. He began a long, incoherent story about his wife's alleged infidelity, and gave that as the reason for the attempted murder. He said that she had been out to Reservoir Park with a man named Edward Blackburn, a boarder in the house. He declared that he had remonstrated with her several times, but without avail.

"I told her," he said, "that if she went out of the house I was going to kill her, and I shot her." Blackburn is said to have left the city last night, probably for North Carolina, whence he came only a few months ago.

The Stumps have been married nine years, and have four children—Emma, aged six; Ernest, three; Marie, three years; and Marie, the baby, seven months old. Though covered with blood, the baby was found not to be hurt. Stump inquired if the child was hurt as he stepped over his wife's body, but did not deign to notice the wounded woman. She was still lying in the hall when Officer Waymack stepped over and went upstairs to arrest the crazed man.

Had Many Quarrels. Neighbors say that the Stumps have not led a very happy married life, and that quarrels between them have been frequent. Last Christmas, after a quarrel, she threatened to shoot her self to end her troubles. Stump was arrested some months ago on a charge of slapping his mother-in-law, but, at the latter's earnest behest, the warrant was withdrawn, and legal action was not taken.

J. H. Hamilton, the young woman's father, was notified by telephone a few minutes after the shooting, and immediately repaired to his daughter's home, where he had been preceded by Miss Ada Hamilton, another daughter.

"Thank God, you've got him," shrieked the latter as the officer brought Stump out. Emma was in the middle of the street, crying, "Please don't take me in the house again. Oh, please don't take me in there."

A crowd of people soon gathered at the door, and angry words were spoken. But the officer lost no time in hurrying Stump away, and in a few seconds he was behind lock and key. No attempt was made to bail him.

Mr. Hamilton said last night that his son-in-law was unable to stand strong drink, that it always affected his mind. He had been on a spree four days, and had not been sober since. He said his only thought was for his baby. He was born in Lynchburg, but has lived most of his life in South Richmond, where he runs a butcher shop and has

PUTS SIGNATURE TO RAILROAD BILL

Taft Adds Finishing Touch to Famous Measure.

STATEHOOD BILL AWAITS ACTION

Both Are Passed by House Without Even Roll Call Being Required—Little Opposition When Time for Voting Comes—Hitchcock Exercises His Diplomacy.

TAFT SIGNS BILL

Washington, June 18.—President Taft signed the railroad bill at 10:10 o'clock to-night, shortly after his return from Pennsylvania. The measure as had the statehood bill, had been passed by the House to-day and sent immediately to the White House. The President did not sign the statehood bill.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Two of the most important of the administration measures, namely the railroad and statehood bills, were acted upon finally by Congress to-day and will become laws as soon as they receive President Taft's signature. This action was taken by the House, the Senate having previously disposed of both of the measures. It was accomplished practically without debate and in record time, not even a roll call being required in the whole procedure.

The railroad bill was the first to receive consideration. Chairman Mann, of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, called the conference report from the Speaker's table. Brief speeches were made, among them being several by Democrats in expression of their opposition to the railroad legislation as perfected in conference.

Diplomatic Work. Final action on statehood legislation was accomplished with even greater ease. By reason of pressure from the White House, and aided by some diplomatic work by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, opposition to the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the statehood bill was almost entirely dissipated. The Democrats were induced to forego their objection, through the judicious circulation of a report that if the bill went into conference it might not emerge during the present session.

Chairman Hamilton, of the House Committee on Territories, at once realized that the only way to put the legislation through and not delay the present session was to agree to the Senate amendments, and he welcomed administration assistance. It cannot be stated definitely when Arizona and New Mexico will come into the Union under this legislation. It requires that the Constitutions adopted by the proposed States must be ratified by Congress and approved by the President. Conceding that the statehood bill will be in force within a few days, it will be necessary for the Territories to hold constitutional conventions, which will require many weeks, submit the Constitutions to the people of the Territories for adoption, and then return them to Washington. Provision is made against joint elections for the adoption of the Constitutions and for the nomination or election of State officers. It is impossible, therefore, to specify when the people of the two Territories will enjoy the benefits of statehood, and many believe that it will not be before the presidential election of 1912.

In Accordance With Message. The railroad bill, which will be ready for the President's signature on his return to Washington, is substantially in accordance with the President's message demanding amendments to the interstate commerce laws. About the only exceptions are that it does not legalize holding agreements made by railroads, permit mergers or regulate the issuance of stock bonds. It creates a commerce court and broadens the scope of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission as regards regulations and practices by railroads. It also brings telegraph and telephone cable companies within that jurisdiction.

Supervision is given to the commission over increases of rates, and this section, as well as one making provision for the investigation of the stock and bond question, will go into effect immediately upon the bill's being signed. Other provisions, and they are extensive, will take effect within sixty days from the date of approval.

Cannon Scores Enemies. Washington, June 18.—The old rules of the House were defended and the critics of the Speaker were severely rebuffed by Speaker Cannon in a brief address late in the session of the House to-day.

Mr. Cannon contended that the operation of the rules as adopted by the fifty-first Congress and as enforced by him had proceeded from a lack of will of the majority of the House when an actual majority had been obtained on any proposition. He scored newspaper and magazine writers who had criticized him and declared that they had proceeded from a lack of knowledge and upon false premises. The venerable Speaker was greeted by cheers from his Republican colleagues when he had concluded.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, one of the leading insurgents, attempted to reply, but there was objection.

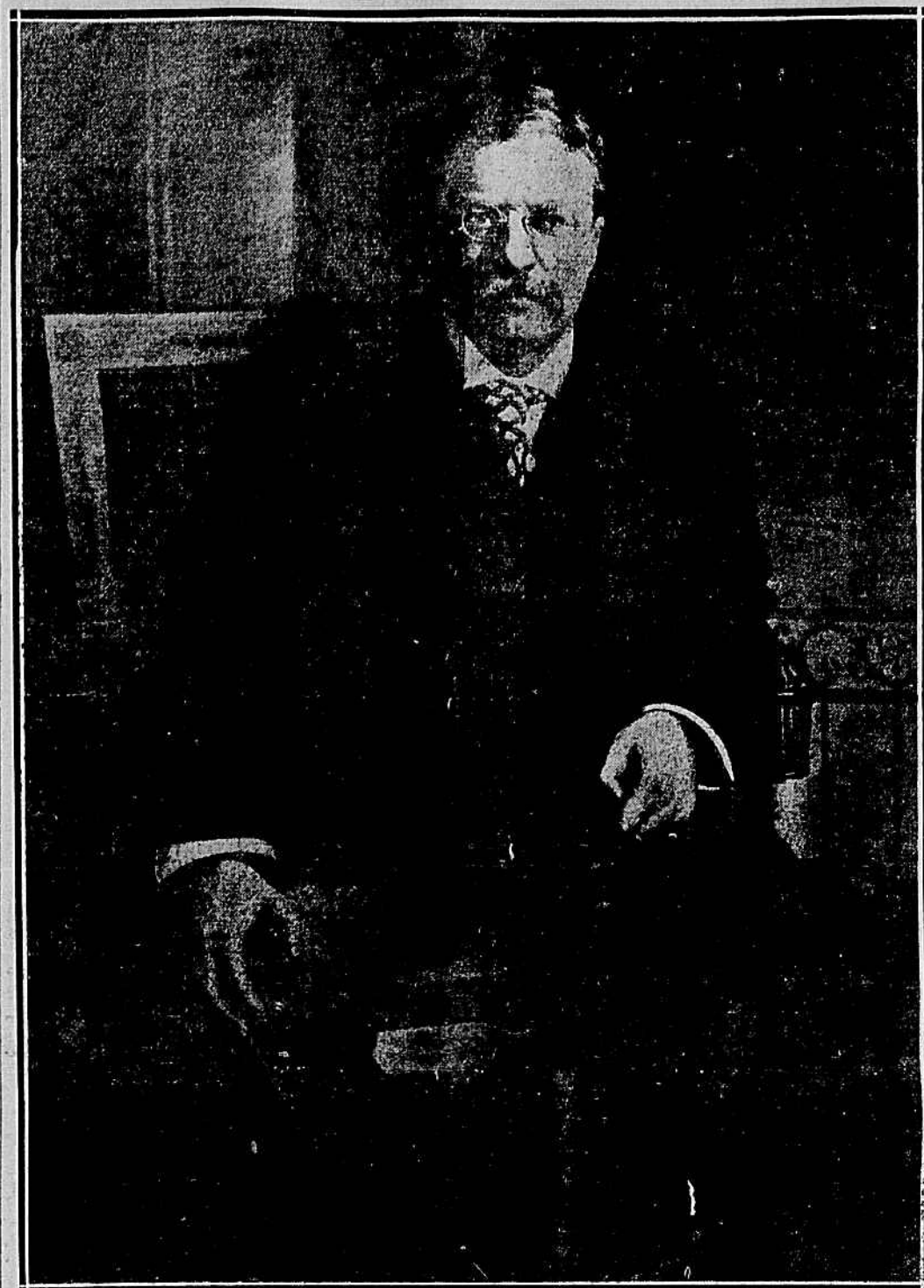
Nearly every member of the House was in his place and every eye was centered upon Mr. Cannon as he began to speak.

Mr. Cannon declared that whoever should be Speaker of the House, whether for two or eight years, could not escape criticism. He spoke of the 50,000 bills introduced in each Congress.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

C. & O. Fast Train to Norfolk. Leave Richmond 9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Train leaving 4:00 P. M. with passengers for Norfolk.

HOME AGAIN, ROOSEVELT GETS OVATION NEVER BEFORE ACCORDED TO AMERICAN



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Most Spectacular Tour Ever Made by Private Citizen Ends With Roosevelt's Welcome Home

Thumbnail Sketch of "Colonel's" Famous Journey

March 23, 1909.—Sailed from New York on the steamship Hamburg, accompanied by his son, Kermit, and members of the Smithsonian Institute expedition.

April 4, 1909.—Arrived at Naples.

April 5, 1909.—Embarked on steamship Admiral for Mombasa.

April 21, 1909.—Arrived at Mombasa, terminus of Uganda Railway, where the yartabari for Nairobi.

April 24, 1909.—Spent first night under canvas at Kaji Plains.

April 26, 1909.—Established camp at Nairobi and plunged into jungle.

December 15, 1909.—Left Nairobi on the second stage for journey into interior of Africa by caravan.

February 17, 1910.—Arrived at Gondokoro, after completing hunt in Belgian Congo.

February 26, 1910.—Hunting expedition practically over.

Party leaves for Reuk.

March 11, 1910.—Arrived at Reuk, where the party boards steamer for voyage down the Nile to Khartoum.

March 21, 1910.—Colonel Roosevelt meets his wife and daughter in Khartoum.

March 24, 1910.—Reaches Cairo, where he stayed one week and made famous anti-Nationalist speech.

March 30, 1910.—Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt.

April 2, 1910.—Arrived in Naples.

April 3, 1910.—Makes public correspondence in which he refused audience at the Vatican. Arrives in Rome.

April 12, 1910.—Meets Gifford Pinchot in Italy.

April 14, 1910.—Entertained by Emperor Franz Josef.

April 24, 1910.—Delivers lecture at Sorbonne, in Paris.

May 4, 1910.—Delivers Nobel prize lecture at Christiania.

May 6, 1910.—Receives degree of doctor of philosophy.

May 10, 1910.—Meets Emperor Wilhelm of Germany.

May 12, 1910.—Delivers lecture at Berlin University. Receives degree of doctor of philosophy.

May 20, 1910.—Acts as special ambassador of the United States to the funeral of King Edward VII.

May 26, 1910.—Receives degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University.

May 31, 1910.—Receives freedom of city of London and delivers famous Guildhall speech.

June 7, 1910.—Delivers last European lecture at Oxford University and receives degree of doctor of civil law.

June 10, 1910.—Sailed for home on Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

June 18, 1910.—Arrived in New York City.

New York, June 18.—When the steamship Kaiserin-Augusta Victoria steamed slowly into New York harbor to-day with Colonel Roosevelt and his family aboard, and docked at her pier in Hoboken, one of the most remarkable and spectacular journeys ever made by an ex-President of the United States or any private citizen of this country came to an end. Only the famous European tour of General Grant could be in any way compared with it, and this lacked the pyrotechnic features which characterized the Roosevelt tour. One year, two months and twenty-seven days have elapsed since the ex-President sailed from New York for Africa, and scarcely a day has passed that he has not been in the public eye. Only when he and his party were hidden in the thickest jungles of the Dark Continent, hundreds of miles from a newspaper correspondent or a telegraph station were the news dispatches abbreviated, and even then the killing of an elephant, a lion or some other denizen of the forest by the mighty Nimrod was duly chronicled.

His Proverbial Luck. Despite the predictions of alarmists that he would succumb to fever or the poisonous sting of some jungle insect, the proverbial Roosevelt luck remained with him in excellent health to end the journey in excellent health to end the journey in excellent health.

The doors of Kings were thrown open. European monarchs vied with one another in entertaining their democratic guest. His transit from city to city and country to country partook of the nature of a triumphal tour. The press in every country heralded his approach and at every station where he stopped he was greeted by the enthusiastic cheering of large crowds.

In every country through which he passed he was welcomed by its rulers and leading statesmen, and gave the

conclusion of his trip an official tinge by acting as special ambassador of the United States to the funeral of the late King Edward, of England.

His entertainment, however, by European royalty was not the most spectacular feature of his trip. These incidents were furnished by Colonel Roosevelt himself, and began on his emergence from the jungle. He had scarcely thrown aside his khaki suit for his frock coat and high hat, when he delivered his famous speech at Cairo criticizing the Egyptian Nationalists, and denouncing the assassination of Boutros Pasha Ghali. The storm of criticism was still at its height when the news was cable that the ex-President had canceled his audience with the Pope, on account of certain conditions that the Vatican imposed. This was quickly followed by his refusal to visit the Methodist Mission in Rome.

England Criticized. In Paris he delivered a lecture at the Sorbonne, emphasizing the gravity of the race suicide question. This was followed by lectures in Christiania and Berlin. The next bombshell fell in London, where, after being extended the freedom of the city at Guildhall, he criticized England's rule of Egypt, and brought down a storm of criticism from all sides. In delivering his last lecture at Oxford University on June 7, he was compelled to stop, owing to an affection of the throat.

The high regard in which he is held by the leading educators of the world is reflected in the honors conferred on him by the various universities. The University of Cairo conferred on him the highest degree in that institution; King Frederick's University at Christiania gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; at Berlin University he received a similar honor; Cambridge honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Oxford conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

The scientific results of the expedition have exceeded all expectation, nearly 10,000 specimens having been gathered. Of mammals 4,871 specimens have been secured ranging in size from elephants to mice. There are 4,000 birds in the collection, 2,000 reptiles and 800 fish, not to mention the enormous miscellaneous collection. Colonel Roosevelt alone is credited with eight rhinoceroses, nine elephants, seven lions, several giraffes, four wildebeests, four hippopotami, eight buffaloes, five topi and four elands.

Not more than half the specimens have arrived, and taxidermists are in demand at the National Museum.

It was during his last term in office that Colonel Roosevelt announced his intention of hunting wild game in Africa at the close of his term. Preparations of a most elaborate scale were made, and arrangements were completed with the Smithsonian Institution, which has reaped the scientific value of the expedition.

Sails From New York. On March 23, accompanied by his son Kermit, Major E. A. Mearns, U. S. A.; Professor Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring, he sailed from New York on the steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line. His address on the voyage was "Colonel Roosevelt, care of the Hamburg-American Line." The vessel was escorted down the bay by a large number of gaily decorated craft, while the guns in the harbor fired a farewell salute.

On April 4 the Roosevelt party reached Naples, where they embarked on the steamer Admiral and proceeded via the Suez Canal to Khartoum harbor, Mombasa, in British East Africa.

Each Step of Eventful Home-Coming Witnesses Tumultuous Demonstration of Enthusiasm for Ex-President.

EVERY STATE IN UNION JOINS IN HEAPING HONORS UPON HIM

Debarking From Vessel Which Brought Him From Europe, He Is Received by Vast Throngs of People, and for Many Miles He Leads Triumphal Procession Over City Streets, Dense With Massed Humanity—Imposing Water Parade Escorts Him Up the Bay Amid Pandemonium of Shrieking Whistles and Roaring Guns.

Synopsis of Roosevelt's Wandering

DISTANCES TRAVELED BY ROOSEVELT.

From New York to Mombasa.....	9,300 miles
While on the hunt (estimated).....	6,000 miles
Down the Nile.....	4,000 miles
From Alexandria to Naples.....	1,020 miles
In Europe.....	5,313 miles
From Southampton to New York.....	2,800 miles
Total.....	28,433 miles

HOW HE TRAVELED.

By boat.....	17,120 miles
By rail.....	5,913 miles
On horseback.....	4,300 miles
On foot.....	1,375 miles
On canal.....	25 miles

New York, June 18.—Theodore Roosevelt set foot on home shores to-day for the first time in nearly fifteen months and received a rousing welcome.

He bore with his usual buoyancy a day of heavy fatigue, public duties and private emotions commingled, and at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon, after a family reunion at the home of Theron Butler, grandfather of his prospective daughter-in-law, Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, left the city he had surveyed the same morning from aloft, reviewed in parade ashore and greeted by explicit word of mouth, to be welcomed more intimately by his life-long neighbors at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-night.

As a private citizen, he was the same outspoken, forthright, vigorous man of both words and deeds the city of his birth has known for thirty years, and more latterly ambassador to the jungle and monitor to those who sit in the seats of the mighty.

He had an expansive smile for everybody, a cheery word for "the boys," his old friends, the newspaper men, a pat anecdote for the politicians, especially grinning at the notion of his old command, the Rough Riders, and a quick eye for absolutely everything.

Good Luck Follows Him. "Roosevelt good luck" still follows its namesake. Though hot and sultry, the weather held fair until the marine parade, the exercises at the harbor, and the march up Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Central Park had been carried through with punctuality and precision. Then it rained great guns, a torrential thunder shower, accompanied by a high wind, which long ago landed, went suddenly down on the homeward bound visitors, but cleared again shortly before 5 o'clock in plenty of time to give his eager fellow citizens of Long Island ample chance to see him standing on the rear platform of his special train as he waved them a welcome.

Within a generation, the nation remembers three great welcomes before this of to-day—to General Grant, San Francisco, following the expedition of the world, and following the expiration of his two terms as President; to Admiral Dewey, on his return from his capture of the Philippines, and to William Jennings Bryan, also after a tour of the world. The welcome to Grant was the most tumultuous, that to Dewey the most elaborate and stately, but the welcome to Roosevelt to-day was shot through with a dramatic expectancy which was as good as a phrase, "the return from Elba."

His welcome to-day brought men prominent in all walks of life from all parts of the country. Therefore it was natural.

The first spasm of public curiosity satisfied, speculation now turns on what part Roosevelt will take in the political situation within his own party. But on that score spectators must rest until satisfied by Roosevelt himself.

Keeps His Word. The colonel had positively declared his intentions by wireless: "I shall have nothing whatever to say in the immediate future about politics," and he kept his word.

There was nothing in the day that only speech he made here to-day that could be construed as applying specifically to this or that phase of immediate State or national issues. That he will be important to take a hand in the campaign this fall is a foregone conclusion, but by his own declaration he will not commit himself to any expression of opinion until he has acquainted himself at first hand of just how the political landscape sharp crack of the familiar presidential salute awakened Colonel Roosevelt at 7 o'clock this morning, as his ship, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, drew into the harbor. From the South Carolina stood the Marine Band, a solid splash of scarlet coats, pounding out "The Star-Spangled Banner." It did not take the colonel long to get on the bridge, dressed for the formalities of the day in a frock coat and top hat. For a moment he stood bare-headed and waved to the men in

silent answer to their cheers. Then the sight of the South Carolina touched a heart string.

"By George! That's one of my ships!" he exclaimed.

"Doesn't she look good? I built her, and those destroyers, too!"

Incidents of Waiting. In the suspense of waiting for the time when the returning marine parade should bring the colonel to his appointed landing point at the Battery, there were many little incidents that showed the temper of the crowd. One stevedore unloading a ship laid down his hook to watch and wait.

"Hi!" shouted the foreman, "you come back here or I'll dock you an hour."

"Dock me a week," shouted back the stevedore, "I'm going to have a look at Teddy."

Another water front sightseer, whether out of misjudged humor or in true ignorance, appeared a long tale of wonders by asking naively of the narrator: "Who is this Roosevelt, anyhow?"

The next thing he knew he was in the river, propelled by indignant hands, and policemen fished him out and an ambulance carried him to a hospital.

Finally, the marine parade over, the man of the hour emerged from the shadows of the dock house. His cutter, the Androsoguin, was hidden from sight by the dock house roof and walls, and the crowd, in ignorance of just what was going on, waited in tense and almost tremulous silence.

The speaker's stand, the private boxes, the seats for the reception committee and the press stand were all placed on a little plot of green turf, directly facing the pier at which Colonel Roosevelt landed.

Once on the speaking stand, the gravity dropped from Roosevelt's face like a falling curtain. He grinned a true Roosevelt grin and waved familiarly to this and that friend. Gifford Pinchot was one of the first to catch his eye.

Glad to See Pinchot. "Glad to see you, glad to see you, indeed," shouted his old chief.

Facing the stand was the stand occupied by Mr. Roosevelt's family. There, at the head of the line, and look at the crowd, stood Mrs. Longworth.

Colonel Roosevelt turned. There faced him a field of faces as broad as the prairies he loves. Lines of police hid the bodies, and over the gray helmets of the bluecoats was visible nothing but one vast sea of human countenances, all turned to him, all waiting for him.

Roosevelt flushed a dark red beneath his tan, while, even as he turned, a spontaneous shout of exultation that left him for a moment reflective, burst from the waiting thousands.

Mr. Roosevelt, the newspaper men in the press stand.

"I'm overwhelmed with pleasure to meet you all here, gentlemen," he exclaimed, waving his hand and smiling expansively.

"We're mighty glad to have you, back," shouted a candid reporter.

Assured of the presence of a stenographer, Mayor Gaynor began to speak.

Mayor's Welcome. The Mayor in welcoming Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen.—We are all here to welcome Mr. Roosevelt to New York. We have watched his progress through Europe with delight. Wherever he has gone he has been hailed as a man and as an exponent of the principles of the government of this country. He was received everywhere in the most cordial manner, and we glory in all that, and it only remains for me to say that we are deeply moved by the reception given him. No man could receive such a